



**JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA**

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FACT SHEET

July 2026

One Day or One Trial Jury Service

One day or one trial jury service is a statewide policy designed to improve jury service in California.

How It Works

Generally, Californians are required to participate in jury service only once every 12 months. However, local conditions in some courts may mean individuals receive a summons more frequently if they were dismissed before their summons date and never asked to appear in person, assigned to be on call, or placed on telephone standby.

There are four ways to fulfill your jury service obligation:

1. *Be assigned to on call or standby jury service.* The juror telephones the court or visits a website to determine if they must appear in person. A potential juror may serve no more than one day on call or five days on telephone standby. The option selected for the juror varies by court. Serving on call or standby satisfies the juror's obligation.
2. *Appear in person for jury service.* The juror appears in person at the courthouse. If they are not chosen for a trial or assigned to a courtroom for jury selection on the first day of scheduled service, they have satisfied this obligation.
3. *Appear in person for jury service and be assigned to a courtroom for jury selection but not chosen for a trial.* Dismissal by a judicial officer satisfies the juror's obligation.
4. *Appear in person for jury service, be assigned to a courtroom for jury selection, and be chosen for a trial.* Service in that trial to verdict or until dismissed by the judicial officer satisfies the juror's obligation.

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While jury service is required by state law, the courts recognize that it impacts businesses and employees. The one day or one trial system is designed to reduce unproductive waiting time for jurors, as well as the potential for lost income, and it reduces the uncertainty of when and for how long employees will be unavailable for work.

Examples

- A prospective juror is on call for one day without ever being called to arrive at the courthouse. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror is on telephone standby for five days but is never called to arrive at the courthouse. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror is on call or standby but is then required to arrive at the courthouse for assignment to a jury panel. They are sent to a courtroom and questioned, only to be dismissed. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror is on call or standby but is then required to arrive at the courthouse for assignment to a jury panel. They are sent to a courtroom and questioned. However, the judge instructs them to return to the jury assembly room. They are not assigned to another jury panel by the end of the day. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror serves on call or standby but is then required to arrive at the courthouse for assignment to a jury panel. They are sent to a courtroom, given a questionnaire to complete before the end of the day, and asked to report back on a given day next week. They return but are not questioned and are dismissed. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror is required to arrive at the courthouse for jury service. They are sent to the jury assembly room and assigned to a panel. They are then asked to return the next day for jury selection. They are selected and sworn as a juror. They serve on a trial, render a verdict, and then are dismissed by the judge. That person has completed their service.
- A prospective juror may be dismissed before their summons date arrives, meaning they did not serve in person, on call, or on telephone standby. Those prospective jurors may be returned to the jury pool to be summoned for service again in less than 12 months.

History

The Judicial Council adopted rule 2.1002 of the California Rules of Court, which enacted the one day or one trial policy in state courts effective July 1, 1999. At the time the rule was adopted, more than 20 superior courts in California's 58 counties reported they had already adopted a one day or one trial system. By May 2002, with the successful implementation of one day or one trial jury service at the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, the new system was effective statewide.

Rule 2.1002—Length of Juror Service

California Rules of Court, rule 2.1002(c) states:

Each trial court system must implement a juror management program under which a person has fulfilled [their] jury service obligation when the person has:

- (1) Served on one trial until discharged;
- (2) Been assigned on one day to one or more trial departments for jury selection and served through the completion of jury selection or until excused by the jury commissioner;
- (3) Attended court but was not assigned to a trial department for selection of a jury before the end of that day;
- (4) Served one day on call; or
- (5) Served no more than five court days on telephone standby.

Benefits for Employees and Employers

The one day or one trial system takes the waiting out of jury duty and reduces the potential for lost income for both employees and employers. Before the system was enacted, prospective jurors had to be available for up to 10 days in some counties. Now potential jurors need to report for only one day to find out whether they will continue to serve. The system also reduces uncertainty about when and for how long employees will be unavailable for work.

Contact:

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Additional resources:

Jury Information Resource Center, courts.ca.gov/juryservice.htm